

INFORMATION SERVICE



# european community

TRADE UNION

NEWS

RUSSELS: 244, RUE DE LA LOI  
TELEPHONE: 35.00.40

LUXEMBOURG: 18, RUE ALDRINGER  
TELEPHONE: 292.41

*Periodical Publication*

1966 - No.

**6-7**

## SUMMARY

### I. THE TRADE UNIONS AND EUROPE

4th European Conference of the Christian Trade Unions	1
2nd European Trade Union Conference organized by the ECSC High Authority	9
Euratom vocational training seminar on protection against radiation hazards	10

#### TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

8th "Force Ouvrière" Metal Workers' Congress	11
16th Congress of the International Federation of Christian White-Collar Workers, Technicians, Supervisory Staff, and Travelling Salesmen	14
Ordinary Congress of the Luxembourg Workers Union (LAV)	17
24th CFTC Miners', ETAM and Engineering Workers' Congress	19

#### STATEMENTS BY TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

A statement by young ICFTU trade unionists on European problems	20
Meeting of the International Federation of Christian Metal Workers' Unions	21

### II. REVIEW OF THE LABOUR AND TRADE UNION PRESS

### III. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

## I. THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

### FOURTH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF THE CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS

Amsterdam, 6 to 8 October 1966

"The organizational adaptation and line of action of the trade union movement on a European scale" was the main theme at the Fourth European Conference of the Christian Trade Unions which was held in Amsterdam from 6 to 8 October 1966.

This Conference, which takes place every two years, is the forum where the leaders of the national centres and trade committees affiliated to the IFCTU gather together to review their activities at European level.

The Conference was opened in the RAI Congresscentrum, Amsterdam, by M. A. Cool, President of the IFCTU European Organization. Several hundred delegates and many leading personalities from Dutch public life and representatives of the Communities were in attendance.

M. Coppé, Vice-President of the ECSC High Authority, and M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, addressed the Conference. Also in attendance were M. Reynaud and M. Fohrmann, members of the ECSC High Authority, M. Major, President of the EC-Euratom Economic and Social Committee, M. Bouladoux, President of the IFCTU and M. Buiter, General Secretary of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat.

#### The address given by M. Coppé, Vice-President of the ECSC

##### High Authority

During the opening session, M. Coppé, Vice-President of the ECSC High Authority, delivered an address on topical questions of European integration.

"We must at all costs avoid any return to the old nationalistic spirit which has done us so much harm in the past", said M. Coppé. "No community having common institutions and common rules is viable if the partners adopt nationalistic attitudes".

But "we should also avoid replacing the old kind of nationalism with a new European nationalism. The problems we are facing", continued the Vice-President of the ECSC High Authority, "are no

longer those which arise when one nation challenges another, but those where entire civilizations challenge and confront one another in a world which is evolving towards unity. This problem arises in two forms at present: in the sphere of our economic policy towards the outside world and in the field of defence. In both cases, the real question is Europe's attitude towards the United States. In this connection I am thinking of the question of foreign investments (more particularly American investments) in our countries. With its enormous capital needs, Europe cannot, in my opinion, afford the luxury of shutting its doors on foreign capital. We need this capital. Of course, I accept that such foreign investments must be effected under conditions which allow Europe to remain Europe. By this I mean that we should preserve our customs and our way of life. Nevertheless, it would be a grave mistake to draw conclusions which would lead us directly towards a European nationalism".

M. Coppé went on to recall the basic idea of J. Monnet: "the need to adopt procedures which would guarantee that Community decisions are taken in such a way as to present adequate safeguards both for the common good and for vital national and regional interests". "Monnet", he stated, "had the experience of a former Assistant General Secretary of the SDN, which had more than once been obliged to recognize that unanimity paralyses all action. If he was right for the past, he is all the more right as far as the future goes. Far from having doubts about supranationality, I think that this is a concept with a great future, for the reason that only the Community institutions can offer guarantees to all the partners".

M. Coppé noted that "the fourteen-year existence of the ECSC and the eight-year existence of the EEC have left deep trades in our national economies (...). No country can withdraw from the Common Market without causing grave damage to its own economy and those of its partners", and emphasized the importance of the support of those groups which participate most actively in the Common Market: "We have been able to see this support on every important occasion in the history of the Common Market. We saw it most recently during the last crisis. The farmers, particularly in France, the workers' unions, whether Christian or Socialist, the national employers' associations in the six countries all demand most emphatically that the Common Market must go on".

"Western Europe", M. Coppé concluded, "will go on living in the Common Market and making progress within it. We shall do everything in our power to avoid a return to national commercial policies, bilateralism and protectionism. But this new path cannot be pursued without a regional or continental economic community, without common institutions subject to democratic control. One can be for or against: but one cannot stand in the way of the trend the whole world over towards organization on a continental scale."

Report by M. Cool, President of the IFCTU European Organization

The main item in the Amsterdam proceedings was the Report given by M. Cool on the organizational adaptation and line of action of the trade union movement on a European scale.

In the Report it is stated that "the workers' interest lies in placing their stake on the progress of European unification, if they look facts in the face". Europe is now in the making: consequently, the question of objectives, methods and organizational structure arises in new terms for the European trade unions by reason of the fact that integration has been attained. According to M. Cool, the European unions must integrate themselves, because Europe is being integrated. "One can easily understand", the Report points out, "that the establishment of a true European Trade Union Confederation parallel to the integration of Europe has to provide the answer at the required moment to the problems which this latter poses for the workers. Nevertheless, one must regret that it is the trade unions who are dragging their heels in this development, as opposed to the employers and governments, who, as we have seen recently, have great difficulties to overcome and are nevertheless ahead of the trade unions."

If the job of establishing a common trade union policy properly belongs to the national trade union centres grouped within a future European Confederation, the activities of the International Trade Secretariats should, in their turn, be placed on a much more systematic and continuous basis, because "no sector is free from the influence of the European Economic Community and it is at the level of the sectors that most working conditions and many economic questions will have to be negotiated."

How is the European integration of the trade unions to be brought about? Clearly, one must take proper account of "the different ideologies and political trends dividing the world of labour." In this connection, M. Cool's Report examines the present situation in the European trade union movement which is divided into three large organizations: the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU), the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) with its headquarters in Prague.

As far as the WFTU is concerned, in spite of a certain change of direction, "we still do not know what its specific attitude is going to be" and "we shall have to judge, when the time comes, whether united action is advisable in the light of the actual behaviour of the WFTU within the sphere of European integration."

Relations with the ICFTU "are on an altogether different basis": there have been contacts with this organization ever since the Common Market was set up and it is now a question of strengthening these links and putting them on an "organized and permanent" basis, with each organization respecting the rights of the other. Moreover, in M. Cool's view, "pluralism is not the same as arguments or strife: pluralism makes it possible to have effective co-operation in a climate of mutual confidence."

"The main thing", the Report points out, "is that the workers' representatives at European level appear as a united and coherent group before the Council of Ministers, the Commission and above all the employers."

The Address given by M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the

EEC Commission

In his address, M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, dealt in particular with the matters brought up in the Report submitted by M. Cool and described these as "key questions" for the future of Europe and for that of the trade union movement. The complexity of these questions is clear to everybody: "since, at the very moment when the trade union movement realizes the need to adapt itself to the new conditions resulting from a far-reaching social transformation, it has also to face up to another change in the conditions under which it exists by reason of the widening of the scope of problems from the purely national level to the European level."

M. Levi Sandri stated that the trade union movement "should be a power making for the progress of democracy and at the same time an integral part of the democratic apparatus itself." This is as true of the European framework as it is of the national framework. "At European level", he added, "the inadequacy of our institutional set-up is particularly striking compared with the general view of what is necessary from the point of view of democracy. However, the trade union movement must take action wherever it can, so that the necessary reforms are made in the Community apparatus. However, the institutions are not everything. We have also to measure the risk that would be involved by setting them up if, although they appear perfectly satisfactory from a purely formal point of view, there is no real embodiment of a proper European purpose, if there is no majority expression of what European society ought to be. The responsibility of the trade union movement is at stake here. "Is a democratic Europe possible or even conceivable", M. Levi Sandri asked, "if the trade union movement, representing the greatest number of

European citizens, were divided or uncertain about what this Europe should be, if the powers which it represents were paralysed in the face of the choices which have to be made?"

Examining the particular function of the European trade union movement in its capacity as an organization representing workers, M. Levi Sandri stated: "the machinery established by the Treaty of Rome only takes account of the State and does not even mention those other bodies having powers of a quasi-statutory character, the trade unions, apart, of course, from their participation in the work of the Economic and Social Committee. Perhaps, the need to respect the autonomy of the workers' and employers' representatives made it impossible to envisage any other solution. Nevertheless, it is quite clear that this lack of balance in the Treaty should not have as its counterpart a de facto distortion and that the process of European integration would be compromised if the united action of the States were not accompanied, or even preceded, by the united action of the employers' and workers' organizations in the fields with which they are competent to deal, a truly vast field, particularly as far as social questions are concerned." However, this presupposes the establishment of an appropriate framework and structural apparatus. "The day when all European workers succeed in uniting their efforts without losing anything of the originality of their particular trade union movement, an originality, much of which is irreplaceable and which is also of value in our concept of democracy, European unity will truly begin to be a reality on that day.

#### The Report on activities

M. Kulakowski, General Secretary of the IFCTU European Organization, presented the Report on activities for the period 1964-1966. This Report shows that the IFCTU European Organization has felt it necessary during the last two years to intensify its research and efforts to define its attitude on medium-term economic policy, the "Kennedy Round", collective agreements, the European crisis and the merger of the Executives and of the Communities with a view to making its representation on the European institutions more effective. In the social sphere, he recalled the "action programme for a social policy within the EEC", designating this as "the most important achievement" of his organization in this sector. He underlined the need for strengthening the "Central Group of Employers' and Workers' Representatives" and for intensifying consultation of the trade unions in the economic sphere.

With regard to the institutions, M. Kulakowski said: "in order to safeguard a Europe which is at the same time a Community and something which conforms to our basic conceptions of a democratic society, all national trade union centres should give constant and urgent attention to European policy in their approaches to their respective national governments. In order to safeguard the Community Europe, the European Executives, or the single Executive, will have

to fully discharge their role as promotor and arbitrator between the governments and the economic and social groupings".

#### The General Resolution

At the end of the proceedings, the Conference adopted the following general resolution:

"The Fourth European Conference of Christian Trade Unions;

Convened by the European Organization of the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions on 6, 7 and 8 October 1966, in Amsterdam;

Having considered the Report on the "Organizational adaptation and line of action of the trade union movement on a European scale", submitted by M. Cool, President of the IFCTU European Organization;

Considering also the Fourth Report on Activities of the IFCTU European Organization and the questions posed by the progress of European integration;

Formulates the following conclusions, recommendations and guiding lines:

#### With regard to the stage reached by European integration

The Conference notes with satisfaction that, in spite of political difficulties, the customs union, established by the European Economic Community, is now well on the way towards completion.

On the other hand, the Conference regrets that there has been a considerable delay with regard to the finalization and implementation of the common policies which are indispensable for the construction of a true economic union. In fact, after many difficulties, only the common agricultural policy has been successfully established. In other fields, particularly in the field of transport, progress has been very slow. There has been no progress at all on the energy policy. There has also been very little progress on social policy, by virtue of the omissions of the Treaty in this field and the hesitation shown by governments and employers.

The Conference feels that it is necessary to pursue the application of the "Action Programme for a Social Policy within the EEC", as drawn up by the IFCTU European Organization, and to examine the possibility of drawing up similar programmes for other common policies.

The Conference also notes that, as a result of crises of a political character, there are considerable uncertainties with regard



to the future development of the Community.

In order to consolidate the work of integration, it will be necessary to merge the European Executives, to be followed by a merger of the Communities themselves whilst maintaining everything which has been attained since 1952 (particularly within the ECSC) and with the firm purpose of progressing towards political union. It is still desirable to extend the Community, provided this does not involve calling in question its democratic basis, basic characteristics or cohesion.

This desire to widen the Community of the Six, considered as the nucleus of a wider integration of Europe, does not in any way reduce the interest which the Conference attaches to other European or international groupings such as the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the Council of Europe or the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

With regard to adapting the trade union movement to the requirements posed by European integration

"The Conference wishes to stress that the objectives of trade union action remain the same as ever: to improve the living standards of workers by pursuing the strengthening and development of political, economic and social democracy.

"The process of European integration does not alter these objectives although it does modify the conditions under which they are to be attained. The establishment of a large market was a necessary condition for pursuing the task of social progress and for this reason the IFCTU European Organization has always supported these efforts right from the beginning. Nevertheless, it is not the full and final objective in itself and at present it must be admitted that the attainment of these objectives has been compromised by a lack of balance of powers within the EEC, the absence of democratic control, the relative unreadiness of the European employers to enter into discussions and the weakness in the action of the trade union movement at European level.

"The Conference points out that the sum of the national trade union movement does not in fact amount to a European trade union movement particularly insofar as integration is not yet a major concern of the national trade union movements in their activities at national level. For this reason the discussion at the Conference has been primarily concerned with the structure and organization of the European trade unions.

"The conclusions which emerge point to the establishment, within the Christian trade union movement at European level, of a

confederal apparatus and to the organization of the trade unions within the different sectors, in such a way as to obtain for the trade unions real powers of negotiation within the new broader economic and social setting arising from European integration. In this way, the trade unions could acquire a power to offset the concerted powers of the employers.

"The Conference is aware that, in establishing this new form of organization of the trade union movement, the main need is to strengthen the conviction of all workers of the need for European trade union action and thereafter maintain the utmost vigilance in order to avoid dangers such as: cutting the links between trade union leaders and rank and file membership, losing what has been attained at national level for the less advantageous position existing at European level, fragmentation of the European trade union movement between the different economic groupings (EEC, EFTA, etc.). The Conference draws the attention of the Committee and the Executive of the European Organization to the dangers in their efforts to seek appropriate solutions.

With regard to united action by European workers

"The Conference takes the view that European integration of trade union action cannot be brought about without taking account of the different ideological tendencies. For this reason, it urges the Committee and the Executive of the IFCTU European Organization to continue and intensify trade union activities in all Europe where the promotion of Christian trade union movement is possible and appropriate.

"The Conference feels that pluralism, which is a basic requirement for trade union freedom, must not be equated with discord, open warfare or rivalry. Accordingly, pluralism does not in itself prevent the democratic trade unions from presenting a united front.

"The Conference reaffirms once again its firm intention to promote co-operation organized on a permanent basis. The Fourth European Conference of the Christian Trade Unions requests the Committee and Executive of the IFCTU European Organization to carry out a detailed study of these conclusions with a view to implementing the recommendations and guiding lines emerging from them.

"In this connection, a report will be submitted by the Committee in 1968.

## 2ND EUROPEAN TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

### ORGANIZED BY THE ECSC HIGH AUTHORITY

Turin, 13 and 14 October 1966

Following the European Trade Union Conference which took place at Menton last February the ECSC High Authority organized a second conference on 13 and 14 October 1966 on the premises of the International Centre for Vocational and Technical Training in Turin.

Whilst the first meeting - which took place at Menton on 9, 10 and 11 February last(1) - was principally intended to give an opportunity to the ICFTU and IFCTU-affiliated national trade union federations and the national unions to hear reports from the High Authority on its working methods and the results of its activities after more than thirteen years experience in the spheres for which it is responsible, particularly in the social field, this second conference gave the trade union representatives, who were mainly responsible for leading and guiding the discussions, to express their views and ideas on the record which had been submitted for their comments.

This second discussion was opened by an address given by M. Dino Del Bo, President of the High Authority, and the discussions were concerned with a report entitled: "The social conditions and implications of a Community economic policy", submitted by Professor Albeda; with a report entitled: "The financial basis of a Community policy", introduced by M. Michels, member of the Executive Committee of the German Metal Workers' Union (IG Metall) and with a report entitled: "The role of the workers and their trade unions in the Community", introduced by M. Ventejol, National Secretary of the French Federation of Trade Unions (CGT - FO).

At a ceremony held during the Conference on 14 October, the "Paul Finet" Hall was inaugurated at the ILO International Centre for Vocational and Technical Training and a formal presentation was made of a bust of the former President of the High Authority.

During the ceremony, speeches were made by M. Del Bo, President of the High Authority, by M. G. de Gennaro, speaking on behalf of the Turin International Centre, and by M. A. Gailly and M. A. Cool, speaking for the trade union movement.

---

(1) See "Trade Union News" No. 2/66.

In a later number of "Trade Union News", we shall be publishing an account of the proceedings of the Turin Conference.

EURATOM VOCATIONAL TRAINING SEMINAR ON PROTECTION  
AGAINST RADIATION HAZARDS

Neuherberg (Germany) 17-22 October 1966

The Euratom Commission organized the first vocational training seminar concerned with protection against radiation risks at Neuherberg, near Munich from 17 to 22 October. The seminar was attended by some thirty technicians and trade union leaders from organizations affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU), coming from the six Member States of Euratom.

The seminar, which took place on the premises of the Institut für Strahlenschutz (Radiation Protection Institute) consisted of lectures, laboratory demonstrations, exhibition of a number of scientific films and visits to industrial installations.

The seminar was opened by an introductory account of regulations existing in this field delivered by M. E. Jacchia, Director of Euratom, and ended with a general discussion, at which Dr. P. Recht, Director General of the Euratom Division for Health Protection took the chair. The lectures announced on the programme were given by representatives of the French Atomic Energy Commission (Commissariat français de l'Energie Atomique) the Belgian "Controlatom Belgique", the Ispra Centre and by professors working at the "Institut für Strahlenschutz".

## TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

### 8TH "FORCE OUVRIERE" METAL WORKERS' CONGRESS

Paris, 30 September and 1 and 2 October 1966

The 8th F.O. Metal Workers' Congress, held in Paris, was attended by close on 350 delegates, representatives of the European Communities and foreign trade union organizations.

M. A. Laval, General Secretary, introduced the Reports on Activities and commented on the national trend.

With regard to European matters, the report submitted to Congress has the following to say: "After passing through many vicissitudes, the process of European construction continues. The entire "Force Ouvrière" trade union movement has reacted as it should to the action, statements and destructive campaigns, which in this country, are the fruit both of government policy and of the work done by the communists together with the CCT. We can only regret that this work in the interest of maintaining peace has not made more progress than it has and that one example of nationalistic thinking runs the risk of engendering others. We for our part shall continue to campaign for the fullest economic, political and trade union integration. We shall continue to campaign for the extension of the Europe of the Six to take in all democratic countries of the old continent. We know that not only peace, but also economic development and improvement in the living standards of the people depend on this."

The report then goes on to mention information and publicity and notes that: "Thanks to the co-operation and considerable assistance given by the Press and Information Services of the European Communities, particularly those of the ECSC, European questions have been widely discussed in our trade unions. It has been possible to distribute documents widely. Our trade union members have been able to acquire fuller knowledge of the work of the Communities in the economic and social spheres and this knowledge has been passed on and disseminated in the factories and areas where the workers live. Two of our trade union lecturers have held a large number of meetings during their regional tours. Over a three-year period, we have held ten week-end regional educational and trade union seminars for membership in the iron and steel industry in Eastern, Northern and Central France, including lectures on various aspects of community work and achievements. These ten seminars were attended by 311 members. During the same period we have also held seven national meetings, which were attended by different categories

of trade union leadership and more than 300 participants, which included lectures and seminars on specific questions relating to the process of European construction. Added interest was given to these meetings by the attendance of several officials from the Luxembourg and Brussels Communities. The most important of these meetings was the Iron and Steel Industry Conference held at Longwy".

With regard to questions concerning the Community institutions, the report points out: "The merger of the Executives and the future merger of the Communities and the Treaties, has, of course, the full approval of the trade union movement which sees this as progress towards European integration. But our fears that the merger may take place on the basis of the lowest common denominator of the Treaties has led our union, acting in co-operation with the ICFTU inter-trade-union group in Luxembourg, to take action for safeguarding the ECSC heritage. The provision enabling the trade unions to participate and take an active part in the work of the Community, the provisions for promoting the retraining and readaptation of workers, those relating to social policy: vocational training, workers' housing, safety and health of working, the levy giving the High Authority financial economy and providing the necessary finance for its work are, in so far as they give evidence of a certain degree of supranationality, clearly superior to those of the EEC. They are all essential features which must be safeguarded, basing ourselves on the ECSC Treaty".

"The recent request by the French CGT and the Italian CGIL for representation on the bodies of the Common Market are, with reason, opposed by "Force Ouvrière", seeing that their concealed aim is one of destruction."

The address given by M. Fohrmann, member of the ECSC High Authority

M. Fohrmann greeted Congress delegates on behalf of the High Authority and presented a statement of problems which the ECSC was having to face at the moment, dealing particularly with the future of the iron and steel industry. He based himself particularly on a document which the High Authority intends to publish in the near future, entitled "Memorandum on the definition of general objectives for steel in the Community in 1970".

"In the iron and steel industry", M. Fohrmann stated, "the main problem is one of competition. Since competition on the world market is becoming increasingly intense, the Community's iron and steel industry must, if it is to regain full prosperity, be in a position to offer competitive prices. Accordingly, it is indispensable to set up or group together units of production of optimum size, to speed up the rate of modernization of plants and to make considerable efforts in the spheres of rationalization and organization. Moreover, in assessing plans for mergers which are submitted to the High Authority for its approval, the High Authority has no alternative but to look at these from the point of view of competition. The Treaty does

not allow the High Authority to take social criteria into consideration. We have, therefore, tried to do something which would, to a certain extent, at least in practice, fill in this gap in the Treaty. Thus, we have decided that upon receipt of any merger or industrial concentration project, our officials will examine jointly with those responsible the effect which the planned merger might produce on the employment situation".

"Generally", he continued, "detailed examination of the social effects of a projected merger or concentration enables the High Authority to put forward a request to the government and the undertakings concerned to take in advance the necessary measures for safeguarding the interests of the workers. At the same time, the High Authority can step up the effectiveness of its own action in the field of vocational training, retraining, industrial modernization and redevelopment and in housing. It is thus possible to save precious time and avoid being placed in a situation where we have to improvise at the last moment, or, as your General Secretary said yesterday, to take rear-guard action".

As far as the social doctrine relating to industrial concentration is concerned, M. Pohrmann said that this "will be based on an analysis of the different types of concentration, among which one has to distinguish between those which have no social effect, those which have favourable social effects (increase in the number of jobs available, the creation of more skilled jobs with better working conditions and higher salaries) and those which have adverse social consequences such as discharge of workers, demotion of workers having to move to another area."

"Our doctrine", he pointed out, "will also underline the need to inform workers in advance so that the official notification does not burst on them like a bomb. Finally, our social doctrine with regard to concentration will lay down the most appropriate measures to be adopted by the High Authority in the social sphere. Already, the position of the High Authority is clear. I shall put the position in a few words: the quest for technical and economic progress must not give rise to a retreat on the social side; on the contrary, a policy aiming to measure up to the new requirement posed by economics and technology must allow for wider and quicker satisfaction of social needs".

#### General resolution

At the end of the proceedings, the trade union delegates adopted a general resolution.

With regard to international trade union action, the resolution states:

"The Congress feels that, confronted with the octopus-like power of the international trusts and combines, there should be a strengthening of the links between unions within Europe and throughout the world so as to promote greater understanding of the working conditions and life of metal workers.

"The Congress affirms that the IMF (International Metal Workers' Federation) is the only organization capable of launching and animating international activities by these workers.

"The Congress notes, that the world economy is getting more and more out of balance and damaging the poor countries whilst benefiting the rich.

"The Congress feels that, since Europe cannot achieve what it has to without looking beyond its own interests and its own frontiers, the free trade union movement should make an impact in associated countries so as to stimulate action for the benefit of the underdeveloped countries".

The Congress re-elected M. A. Laval as General Secretary of the "FO Metal Trades" (FO Metallurgie)."

16TH CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION  
OF CHRISTIAN WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS, TECHNICIANS, SUPERVISORY  
STAFF AND TRAVELLING SALESMEN

Luxembourg 20-22 September 1966

The 16 Congress of the International Federation of Christian White-Collar Workers, Technicians, Supervisory Staff and Travelling Salesmen was held in Luxembourg from 20 to 22 September 1966. The chairman was M. P. Seiler (Federal Republic of Germany).

The first day of the Congress was devoted to the meetings of three Committees: Travelling Salesmen; Automation Questions; and the Women's Committee.



During its plenary sessions, Congress heard a report on new working and living conditions of commercial workers and examined a report on vocational training of non-manual workers in the context of their increasingly important role in economic and social development.

The Federation's European Council, which consists of the unions in the six countries of the Community held its 8th session during the Congress and was presided over by M. K. van Rompaey (Belgium).

M. J. Kulakowski, General Secretary of the IFCTU European Organization and representatives of the three Communities also attended the Council session.

The Council adopted a resolution addressed to the ECSC High Authority in which it:

"Noting with satisfaction that, following demands expressed by the Federation on several occasions since 1952, special Committees of the ECSC for the study of "earnings, working conditions and social security of non-manual workers" in the iron and steel industries and in coal mining have finally been set up and have begun the important work with which they have been charged;

Referring to a letter dated 30 November 1965 in which the ECSC High Authority expressed its intention, following the repeated demands made by the Federation, of proceeding to set up a special consultative committee for non-manual workers in iron mining;

"expresses the wish:

- (1) that the work of the Consultative Committees for non-manual workers in the iron and steel industry and in coal mining should be continued and intensified;
- (2) that the consultative committee for questions concerning non-manual workers in iron mining should be set up as soon as possible;
- (3) that a special information meeting concerned with questions affecting non-manual workers in the sectors coming within the competence of the ECSC should be convened and invitations issued to organizations representing these categories of workers and affiliated to the International Federation of Christian White-Collar Workers, Technicians, Supervisory Staff and Travelling Salesmen".

A further resolution addressed to the Commission of the European Economic Community was adopted by the European Council:

"Considering that the metal trade section has carried out a detailed study of the most important secondary working conditions of non-manual workers in the metal-working and electrical engineering industries, a study which is complemented by a summary;

"Noting also that the same trade section has embarked on a second study of the primary working conditions of non-manual workers in the same industrial branches;

"Emphasizing that such studies are not capable of being translated into specific results in the sense of the social harmonization as provided in the Treaty of Rome except in so far as they are the object of consultation and negotiation, particularly with the employers' organizations at the level of the European Economic Community;

"Noting, moreover, the decision taken by the Working Party, "wage investigations in the commercial and service sector" to embark on a comparative survey into earnings in the commercial sector, expresses the wish that:

- (1) Following the requests repeatedly made at its previous sessions, the executive bodies of the EEC should take appropriate steps with a view to setting up, for the various sectors of activity, European consultative bipartite committees with powers to cover social and economic questions;
- (2) In the context of such action, priority be given to the establishment of a European bipartite committee for the metal working industry, within which the non-manual workers' organizations should be specifically assured representation;
- (3) The comparative study into wages in the commercial sector be continued with energy and give consideration to non-manual workers, on the one hand, and manual workers, on the other, who are engaged in this sector:

That the representative organizations of these categories of workers should be closely associated in the six countries;

Finally, that parallel surveys in the banking and insurance sectors should also be embarked upon without delay".

At the end of the proceedings, Congress re-elected M.P. Seiler, President of the Federation and M. J. Tessier, General Secretary.

The European Committee of the International Federation of Christian White-Collar Workers, Technicians, Supervisory Staff and Travelling Salesmen re-elected M. K. van Rompaey (Belgium) President and M. G.J. Panis (Belgium) European Secretary.

ORDINARY CONGRESS OF THE LUXEMBOURG WORKERS UNION  
(LETZEBURGER ARBECHTER VERBAND)

Esch-sur-Alzette, 17-20 September 1966  
(Luxembourg)

More than 200 delegates, together with representatives of the European Communities and many foreign trade union representatives took part in the Ordinary Congress of LAV (Luxembourg) held from 17-20 September 1966.

M. A. Weis, General Secretary, introduced the Report on Activities and the proposals with regard to future LAV activities in the coming year.

Before the Congress proper began, LAV celebrated on 17 September its 50th anniversary, the ceremony being attended by many Luxembourg and foreign personalities.

M. J. Fohrmann, member of the High Authority greeted Congress on behalf of the ECSC and reviewed the present problems in the iron and steel industry and in coal mining from the point of view of the Community.

A resolution on international and European problems

With regard to international problems, the Congress adopted a resolution affirming that "the free trade unions know very well that they can hardly attain the sum total of their economic and social objectives if they keep their action within the bounds of a single small country. Thus, they approve of economic integration within the framework of the EEC which should be complemented by political union and extended to the other states of Western Europe".

"The free trade unions", the document continues "request that this Europe should not become a Europe of industrial groups and financial powers. It should be organized in such a way as to safeguard the interests of workers and to give their organizations the place which is due to them".

Finally the resolution states that:

"The position of the trade unions has been weakened by the intended merger of the Executives, seeing that the common Executive has no longer any provision for a co-opted trade union representative. In addition, one must note with regret that any fruitful co-operation with the representatives of workers and employers is obstructed, particularly by the attitude of the French and German Governments.

"Nevertheless, the attempts made by the European Trade Union Secretariat in Brussels so as to adapt the structure and organization of the trade unions to European conditions merit praise and Congress renews the appeal it previously addressed to all free trade unions in Europe to do everything in their power to strengthen the trade unions at European level".

"Congress renews its declaration of faith in a European Community erected on the principles of parliamentary democracy which must lead, at European level also, to economic and social democracy through the broad participation of the trade unions in decision-making".

#### The Executive

At the end of the proceedings, Congress re-elected M. A. Weis, LAV General Secretary; M. A. Peters, Treasurer; M. A. Hengel, Assistant General Secretary.

24TH CFTC MINERS, ETAM AND ENGINEERING WORKERS CONGRESS

St. Etienne, 7-12 September 1966

From 7-12 September 1966 the 24th Congress of the CFTC Miners' Union took place at St. Etienne (France). The Congress was presided over by M. J. Sauty.

The National Committee was re-elected and consists of: MM. L. Delaby, Honorary President, J. Sauty, President, J. Bornard, General Secretary, J. Bergamelli, Assistant General Secretary.

STATEMENTS BY TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

A STATEMENT BY YOUNG ICFTU TRADE UNIONISTS  
ON EUROPEAN PROBLEMS

Young ICFTU trade unionists from France, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and Austria, attending an international holiday camp at Oberjosbach, took part in a European discussion during their stay, as a result of which the following resolution was adopted:

"(1) The European trade unions will model the youth of Europe as best they can. In those European countries where the crisis continues, this must be challenged unreservedly by the trade unions. It is the young workers who will determine the future of the trade unions and of youth.

(2) We feel that, at European level, this problem must be resolved by affording young workers identical protection in all countries.

It is necessary to reach agreement, particularly in the following spheres:

(a) For apprentices, equal pay for equal work (limitation of apprenticeship);

(b) Vocational training institutions must give information to young people and not persuade them to choose a particular occupation.

(3) Within the framework of European unity, those taking part in the discussion on Europe ask for closer co-operation between the trade unions. A central co-ordinating body should be set up grouping all the European trade unions.

(4) We require each state to provide everybody with an equal start and equal opportunities for development.

The trade unions should put pressure on the state to do this by exerting severe criticism and through their parliamentary representatives."

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN  
METAL WORKERS UNIONS

Elewijt (Belgium), 14-15 September 1966

The Executive of the International Federation of Christian Metal Workers' Unions met at Elewijt (Belgium) on 14-15 September last.

During this meeting the main item of consideration was the programme for adapting the structure and organization of the European trade unions so as to defend more effectively the interests of metal workers in an integrated Europe.

The Executive also examined in detail the attitude which the Christian metal workers should take with regard to the merger of the European Executives and to the single Treaty of the Communities so that, in the future, the interests of metal workers are safeguarded in a united Europe.

The Executive also emphasized the need for this new European executive to be inspired by a true social spirit in performing its work.

In order to promote the interests of workers, the Executive of the International Federation of Christian Metal Workers Unions felt that workers in the metal trades should be associated, together with workers from other sectors, more intimately in the social activities.

The Executive felt that the influence in social matters which the workers' organizations have obtained at national level should not only be retained, but extended within the framework of a united Europe.

## II. REVIEW OF THE LABOUR AND TRADE UNION PRESS

### GENERAL POLICY

"EUROPAMÜDIGKEIT MUSS ÜBERMUNDEN WERDEN" (APATHY TOWARDS EUROPE MUST BE OVERCOME) "Der Angestellte" (DAG) November 1966, pp.4-5

This article reviews the main points of the speech given by M. Hans von der Groeben, member of the EEC Commission, at the 5th German Congress of DAG Commercial Workers (DAG German Salaried Staff Union) held at Mannheim on 17 September 1966. The speech was devoted to the task and objectives of European integration.

According to "Der Angestellte", M. von der Groeben began by referring to a certain feeling of apathy towards Europe (Europamüdigkeit) which in many places has succeeded the hopes which had been placed during the fifties in a speedy and certain solution of national problems by means of European integration. M. von der Groeben also referred to four other main reasons which, in his opinion, are responsible for this development:

- (1) Germany's own preoccupations (price increases, uneasiness on the capital market, financial difficulties, structural and adaptation problems which the coal mining, iron and steel and many other industries have to face);
- (2) The complexity of the problems dealt with at Brussels which is such that even a person well-versed in politics has difficulty in finding his way among them;
- (3) Doubts with regard to the policy of our French neighbour;
- (4) Changes in the world situation brought about by the relaxation of ties within the Eastern and Western bloc so that more than one person is asking whether a narrow European regrouping is necessary or whether this does not perhaps constitute an obstacle to the relaxation of tension."

"The speaker", the publication writes, "dispelled these doubts by referring to the incontestable successes of the EEC, which he could underline as a lucid European politician and by taking his listeners back a little into European history."



After referring to the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers in accordance with which "we shall have in the EEC, as from 1 July 1968, a complete customs union without any internal customs dues and with a common external tariff, for the whole of trade and industry, " M. von der Groeben noted, "that today the EEC is no longer just a simple way of thinking but reality in the economic sphere and, to a certain extent, also in the political sphere".

" On the contrary, the development in Europe over the last ten years provides, in his opinion, the answer to the questions and problems which are peculiar to our century. This development would have been impossible if it had not, thanks to the Community, canalized and formed the trend in the economic and social life of our age, a task which it would have been impossible to accomplish with the means at present at the disposal of national policy ...".

The regrouping of Europe is not just a possible alternative but a necessity imposed by the bewildering speed of technological advance".

The speaker then went on to examine the various aspects of the adaptation of a modern policy on vocational training to the needs of the present age as well as the main points of the first medium-term economic programme of the EEC.

M. von der Groeben ended his speech with the following remark: "We cannot guarantee success unless the political power of our people is behind the work of the Community and unless our young people lend it their support".

"ENTSCHLIESSUNG ZUR EUROPAPOLITIK" ( Resolution on European policy )  
"Der Angestellte" (DAG) November 1966, p.7.

In their resolution on European policy, those participating in the sixth meeting of federal professional associations of commercial workers expressed the hope "that the Governments of the six Member States of the EEC will do everything in their power to extend the circle of Member States so as to take in other European nations."

"In following a commercial policy which is open to the rest of the world, the EEC, after having consolidated the economy of Member States within, must work for the abolition by stages of the common external customs tariff."

The resolution goes on to regret that the measures so far taken with a view to building up the EEC, particularly measures taken in the agricultural sphere, do not take enough account of the interests of consumers.

Other wishes expressed in the resolution concern the development of "a full social security system for all EEC countries" as well as the promotion of mobility of labour.

The resolution ends as follows: "those participating in this meeting of commercial salaried workers' professional associations are aware that the policy on economic and social organization should result in European political union. It is the task of all those concerned in all countries and in all professional circles to work to attain this objective, in spite of any temporary setbacks."

"L'IMPORTANCE DU MARCHÉ COMMUN" (The importance of the Common Market) by L. Major - "Syndicats" No. 38 of 24 September 1966, p.1. - "De Werker" No. 38 of 24 September 1966, p.1.

M. Louis Major, General Secretary of the Belgian Federation of Labour (FGTB) once again draws the attention of his readers to the achievements of the Common Market and the stages in its past progress.

Turning to the question of the Economic and Social Committee, M. L. Major writes as follows: "This Committee has shown that it can do a very good and useful job. The opinions given by the representatives of the social and economic groups are of great value. These men have a rich experience drawn from everyday practice. They are thus in a position to compare the various proposals before them and relate them to their practical application. It is for this reason that the Council of Ministers as well as the Commission attach such great significance to their opinions. They should, however, have the right to examine certain questions on their own initiative and to submit their findings to the competent authorities: the Council of Ministers and the Commission.

"The Economic and Social Committee should be fully equipped so as to facilitate the discharge of these very important duties."

"In most European countries", M. Major continues, "the trade unions have obtained considerable rights in the social and economic spheres. They have certain rights of co-determination and are represented on different social and economic bodies. Here they have the right to initiate action and are also able to avail themselves of their rights as organizations. This applies to the employers' organizations as much as to the trade unions".

"In building up Europe, it would therefore be inconceivable not to take account of these rights of the trade unions and unthinkable that the trade union movement should have to fight all over again at European level to acquire the same rights it already has at national level. We believe that it is high time for the workers and the unions to give greater attention to these European questions. These questions are very important and merit closer attention (...). If the workers and trade unions are to avoid sudden unpleasant surprises they should show much greater interest in European questions".

"Moreover, we should also be thinking about young people who are generally extremely interested in important international problems and in seeing their ideals put into practice. The creation of a united Europe having more than 200 million inhabitants could in the future have very great significance not only for the standard of living and future social and economic impetus but also for the whole development of the world. It will certainly have a very great influence on world peace which is a burning concern of young people in our present society".

"PLACE ET RÔLE DU SYNDICALISME EUROPEEN" (The role of the European trade union movement) "Au Travail" No. 37 of 1 October 1966, p.7.

The Belgian CSC publication recalls the conclusions of the Report on Activities submitted by M. J. Kulakowski, General Secretary of the IFCTU European Organization at the 4th European Conference of the Christian Trade Unions (see "Trade Union News", p.1 et seq.).

At the end of the article, it is stated that, following the wave of proletarian revolt, beyond the present triumphs and defeats of a labour movement which after an heroic past is only partly at home in a consumer's civilization where it is imperilled by the dangers of technocracy, the trade union movement must arrive finally at a conception of free men in an organized society. Only in this way, can the trade union movement be the animating force in the world of tomorrow".

"L'EUROPE EN MUTATION" (Changing Europe), by H. Clavolles - "FO Magazine" (ance) No. 9 of September 1966, p. 12.

In this article, the author reviews past events within the history of the Common Market and attempts to draw useful lessons for this Europe which is under way.

"Already", M. Clavolles writes, "a first draft programme has been drawn up for economic policy. The draft programme relates to a medium-term period, from 1966 to 1970. It selects the first lines of guidance and priorities for the Community's economic and social policy. This means that the Member States will have to emerge from the isolation in which they have been content to remain up to now in order to agree, by taking account of one another's point of view, on common action and common aims.

"One can see that, in a country such as ours, many entrenched attitudes will have to be thrown over completely. We shall have to overcome the nationalist spirit which slumbers in every citizen, of which it can be said that it is largely kept in being by means of official propaganda. This remark, moreover, applies equally to other countries, and France, even if it willingly takes the lead, has not a monopoly in this attitude.

"However, the political circles which govern us are aware of the need for a wide union which, for all the difficulties it undoubtedly poses in balancing all the interests involved is undeniably effective.

"Thus, since the beginning of the second stage of the Treaty of Rome, impressive progress has been attained, thanks to the strictest possible application of the "action programme" established by the Commission. Not only has the common agricultural policy been almost completely established; the principles of the policy on competition have been very largely laid down; a basic regulation concerning trading agreements and monopolies and quasi-monopolies has come into force.

"Trade between the six countries has tripled since 1958".

"There can be no doubt", the author concludes, "that greater structural unity in the Community's economy is all the more necessary in view of the fact that the Community will very soon have to deal with a double transformation. These developments, one would expect, are being very closely followed by the free trade unions".

"RENTREE" (Return to work), "Réveil des Mineurs" - (FO Mineurs, France) No. 123 of October 1966, p.1.

This article by the General Secretary A. Augard reviews the European and national work of his union on the resumption of work.

"STRATEGIA COMUNE A LIVELLO EUROPEO" (Common Strategy at European level) by M. Contigliozzi, "Il Lavoro Italiano" (UIL-Italy) No. 36 of 30.October 1966, p.6.

The author, referring to the meeting last October of the Executive Committee of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat, deals with the speech by M. Van Tilburg, representative of the Dutch NVV, setting forth his organization's attitude with regard to the need for greater integration of the trade unions at European level. A statement outlining this position was adopted at the last NVV Congress (see "Trade Union News" No. 3/66). The author points out that the Italian UIL "is in the vanguard in acting along these lines" and, in this connection, recalls that M. Viglianesi, General Secretary of the UIL, vigorously supported - at the same meeting of the Executive Committee - the urgent need for such a common strategy on the part of the ICFTU unions in the six countries.

"'SIX' UNIONS OPPOSE SPANISH LINKS" "The Seaman" (TUC - National Union of Seamen, Great Britain, October 1966) p. 153.

The article recalls that the representatives of the ICFTU and the IFCTU in the EEC countries have protested to the EEC Commission against "any kind of privileged relations" between Spain and the Community as long as the Spanish people, particularly the Spanish workers, are deprived of their basic democratic freedoms, including freedom of association (see "Trade Union News" 6/66).

#### ECONOMIC POLICY

"AUCH FÜR DIE BUNDESREPUBLIK MITTELFRISTIGE WIRTSCHAFTSPOLITIK" (The Federal Republic is also to have a medium-term economic policy) by R. Henschel - "Die Quelle" (German Federation of Trade Unions, DGB) October 1966, pp. 434-437.

The author of this article feels that the "Bill to promote economic stability" which is now before the German Diet (Bundestag) as well as the "draft programme on medium-term economic policy" which is now before the EEC Council of Ministers both contain the necessary conditions for a planned economic policy as envisaged in the basic programme of the DGB (German Federation of Labour): "This shows that the German Government has also recognized in principle that the basic ideas of the DGB are well founded. However, one

cannot as yet state with any accuracy whether it will shape its future actions accordingly or make a proper use of the techniques which are available".

The author then criticizes the German Government's working methods with regard to the forecast of economic trends up to 1970 in the Federal Republic and reverts to the examination of this forecast which he had made in "Welt der Arbeit" No. 25 of 24 June 66, p. 4 (see "Trade Union News" No. 5/66)

R. Henschel concludes by underlining the need to consult, on a permanent basis, the trade unions on questions of economic planning.

"IS HET BIJNA UIT MET DE EGKS?" (Is the ECSC practically done for?), "De Werker" - (ANBM - Netherlands) No. 20 of 14 October 66, p. 2.

The author recalls difficulties at present being met with in the marketing of coal and steel. He draws attention to the work of the two special committees (coking coal, steel market questions) set up by the High Authority with a view to being able to submit new plans to the Council of Ministers.

The actual situation, briefly described by the author, in the various countries is characterized by the exertion of strong pressure on the national governments to take action at national level.

According to the "De Werker", one may ask whether a community solution is at all possible in these circumstances. Anybody having doubts about this should not be considered as a pessimist. One should not hope for very much from the Council of Ministers. If satisfactory Community measures are not agreed on, the ECSC will survive in theory but in practice one will have a situation in which the ECSC is no longer taken any account of.

Is it possible to talk already of a certain trend towards disintegration of the ECSC?

"SEULE UNE POLITIQUE EUROPEENNE DE L'ENERGIE REUSSIRA A SAUVER LE MINEUR FRANÇAIS DU CHÔMAGE" (Only a European energy policy can save the French miner from unemployment) by Ch. Cortot - "Le Réveil des Mineurs" (FO - France) No. 123 of October 1966, pp. 1 and 6.

The author examines the labour situation in the mines and writes: "We would also like to see those being transferred to other work retaining their rights under the Miners' Charter. It will be a great help in assuring better absorption of workers if we can have a diversification of the operations of the French National Coal Board (Charbonnages de France). It should not be forgotten that, without leaving the nationalized undertakings, many miners could prepare themselves for a new life by working in associated industries: coke-making plant, power stations and the extraordinary refineries which produce ammonia or the raw materials of the plastics industry which latter is generally known to be enjoying a boom".

"In any case, it is my conclusion that only a co-ordinated energy market policy can overcome the difficulties which are bound to crop up between now and 1970. The FO Miners' Trade Unions would like to see this co-ordination being implemented at European level".

#### SOCIAL POLICY

"DE LA CECA - LE PROGRES TECHNIQUE ET LA FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE - LES SALAIRES" (About the ECSC - technical progress and vocational training - wages) - "L'Ouvrier des Mines" (FO Mineurs, France) No. 953 of 11 September 1966, p.8.

In two separate articles, this publication reviews the work of the High Authority in these various fields.

With regard to wages, the author writes:

"In order to bring greater clarity to bear particularly on the extremely complex question of piece rates, a seminar was organized in Luxembourg in 1964. On this occasion some hundred employers' and workers' representatives and a number of independent experts were able to compare their experiences and examine together the various technical and practical aspects of payment by results in the iron and steel industry.

"Through these combined actions, the High Authority has tried to get as much information as possible on questions relating to wages so as to put them at the disposal of workers' and employers' representatives and furnish the specialists with the necessary documentation covering the various aspects of these questions.

"In doing so, it has been able to count on the close co-operation of workers' and employers' representatives who have not spared any efforts in collecting information on actual cases so as to provide the basis for studies and investigations and to promote research with a view to establishing new trends on which wage policy can be based in future".

"HET STAKINGSRECHT IN DE EEG-LANDEN" (The right to strike in the EEC countries) by M. de Leeuw - "De Vakbeweging" (NVV - Netherlands) No. 18-1966, pp. 282-283 and 285, also published in "De Werker" of 14 October 1966, No. 20, p.3 (ANEM-Netherlands)

There is at present in the Netherlands considerable interest in the question of the right to strike. In March 1966, the Ministry of Justice asked for an opinion from the Social and Economic Council with regard to a draft bill providing for legal regulation of the exercise of the right to strike.

For this reason, this subject will be dealt with at NVV evening courses. The NVV Education and Training Department will be organizing these evening courses in the near future in close co-operation with a large number of trade union leaders. The classes will consist of an introduction, after which students will be able to take part in a discussion. In preparation for these evening courses many discussion groups will be debating the subject of the "right to strike".

M. de Leeuw's article forms, in itself, a basis for studying this question. It begins by examining the provisions of the bill which has been submitted to the Social and Economic Council. It goes on to trace the historical development of the right to strike. Finally, it compares the right to strike in the EEC countries under the following three aspects:

1. what conditions must a strike fulfill?
2. what are the legal consequences of a strike with regard to the striking worker's own contract of employment?
3. the function of conciliation and arbitration?

"OTTO ANNI D'EUROPA" (Eight years of Europe) by C. Savoini "Conquista del Lavoro" (CISL - Italy) No. 41 of 9-15 October 1966, pp. 16-17.



In this article, the author outlines the main points of the 9th Report on the Evolution of the Social Situation in the EEC. This document testifies to a remarkable effort by the Community services in presenting an exhaustive account of the existing social situation, an assessment of the proposed interventions and consideration of their compatibility with the objectives, basic to the EEC Treaty, on social harmonization in an upward direction.

Since this report relates to the last year (1965) of the second stage of the transitional period, it provides a useful record of social trends during the first eight years of the Common Market.

It will be recalled that "Conquiste del Lavoro" published in its issue No. 40 of 2-8 October 1966 a resumé of the above-mentioned report.

"Il Lavoro Italiano", the publication of the Italian UIL, dealt with this report in No. 34-35 of 23 October 1966 under the title: "Un spettacolare passo in avanti" (a spectacular step forward).

#### AGRICULTURAL POLICY

"LA POLITIQUE AGRICOLE COMMUNE" (The common agricultural policy) "Document d'étude" - a study document published in "Syndicalisme" (CFDT - France) No. 1103 of 24 September 1966, pp. 7 to 10.

Following the agreement reached on 24 July 1966 in Brussels, "Syndicalisme" analyses the common agricultural policy and sets out the attitude of the French Agricultural Workers' Union (Fédération générale de l'agriculture, CFDT). This attitude is contained in the following statement:

The French Agricultural Workers' Union (CFDT, cftc) has long since stated its view with regard to the common agricultural policy in the EEC and its implications for workers in agriculture and agricultural bodies.

"Following the discussions of May 1966 in Brussels, the French Agricultural Workers' Union (CFDT, cftc) stated that it:

" cannot share in the exaggerated enthusiasm of certain farmers' leaders after the agreement reached on 11 May 1966 in Brussels.

"The economic integration of the Europe of the Six is now being accelerated in accordance with the most absolute laissez-faire principles and there is no serious measure to halt the blind progress of capitalist processes or to compensate for their effects on regional and social planning.

(...) Mergers and regroupings, modernizations, conversions, the abandonment of farmholdings are all processes which we shall see multiplied in the future and, present legislation and practices being what they are, workers will continue to find themselves confronted with a fait accompli, as agricultural workers are doing every day.

"In the face of the difficult years which are coming for all workers, the French Agricultural Workers' Union puts the following demands:

- (i) at European level, "social" integration should be promoted by drawing up European social legislation affording workers real guarantees and powers, rights and facilities for their information and allowing them to take action in all economic changes;
- (ii) at national level, facilities should be provided for vocational training, retraining and further training in all branches of agriculture;
- (iii) workers' organizations should be associated in the establishment and implementation of agricultural policies;
- (iv) the urgent demands put to M. E. Faure by the workers should be met: equal treatment under national minimum wage regulations (SMIG); equal treatment with regard to social security benefits; the extension of joint consultation in management, prevention of industrial accidents and protection against vocational diseases".

"RELATIEVE GELIJKSTELLING OP EUROPEES NIVEAU" (Harmonization at European level), "Samenwerking" (CNV - Netherlands) No. 19 of 29 September 1966, p. 4.

In No. 6/66 of "Trade Union News", p.2, we published the text of the resolution adopted in Hamburg on 30 and 31 August 1966 by the International Federation of Christian Agricultural Workers' Union (IFCTU).

The proceedings of this general assembly opened with an address by M. Ijska, the President. Below, we outline some of the points made by M. Ijska.

With regard to the relation between wages and competition he pointed out that when the level of workers' earnings in one particular country is too low this can distort competition in other countries; such a situation would make it impossible to improve earnings of workers in these latter countries, which would amount to a catastrophe. The EEC's social policy should take account of this possibility.

With regard to the agricultural agreement, M. Ijska made the following remark: "Considerable attention has been given to the backward areas. In order to enable workers to share in the benefits which will flow to the employers the Commission should be empowered to fix minimum wages for these regions, these being reviewed every year".

With regard to social policy in general, the President of the IFCTU International Federation of Christian Agricultural Workers' Unions took the view that the Council of Ministers should be urged to grant the Commission extended powers.

This would be the only way to get the employers to relax their rigid attitude in dismissing out of hand any proposals for a Community social policy within the framework of the EEC.

#### TRANSPORT POLICY

"DEUTSCHE BINNENSCHIFFFAHRT HAT SORGEN ("THE TROUBLES OF THE GERMAN INLAND NAVIGATION INDUSTRY") - ÖTV HAT BEDENKEN GEGEN LIBERALISIERUNG DER VEKEHRSMAERKTE (THE GERMAN PUBLIC SERVICE AND TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION HAS RESERVATIONS CONCERNING THE LIBERALIZATION OF THE TRANSPORT MARKET)" by V.S. - "ÖTV Magazin" (DGB) No. 10, October 1966, pp. 40-41.

"Among the present worries of the German inland navigation industry", the most important, according to the author, are "excess capacity, the absence of effective administrative supervision of transport rates, the excessive influence exercised within the inland navigation freights committees by inland shipping companies linked by trade agreements as well as the support granted by foreign governments to their national inland navigation shipping firms" ...

The author continues: "however, the present excess capacity in inland navigation is not solely the result of natural factors but is also due to factors arising from transport and structural policy.

Thus, the supplementary transport laws of 1 October 1961 (Verkehrssnovellen) have opened the way to a liberalization of the market in the goods transport sector. Since then it is the transport undertakings themselves who fix the amounts they require as payment for their services: as far as the German Federal Railways (Deutsche Bundesbahn) are concerned, the price is fixed by the Board of Directors; in the inland navigation sector, this is done by the inland navigation freights committees; in road transport operations involving the carriage of goods for profit, rates are fixed by rating committees."

In accordance with the plan drawn up by the Central Rhine Commission, the problem of excess capacity could be solved if "all inland navigation undertakings were required to contribute to a common fund from which grants would be payable to those who have to lay up tonnage temporarily."

In reply to such a procedure for distributing these costs between the different firms involved, "the EEC Commission recommends the regulation of capacity at national level so as to have an effective long-term means of getting rid of obsolete, superfluous and non-profitable tonnage".

The article ends with a brief reference to the common transport policy recommended by the EEC Commission and which is to be applied in two stages.

In the first stage which will last until the end of 1969 "it is provided, as far as national traffic is concerned, to maintain national regulations and, as far as international transport by rail and by road is concerned, to institute a system of bracket rates (with compulsory upper and lower limits); as far as inland navigation is concerned, on the other hand, there are to be reference rates (viz. the upper and lower limits are only recommended). As from 1970 all public transport of goods, national as well as international, will be subject to a system of reference rates". The ÖTV Management Committee has set forth its reasons for objecting to this liberalization of the transport market in a memorandum entitled "Gewerkschaft ÖTV und Verkehrspolitik" (The Public Service and Transport Workers' Union and Transport Policy").

### III. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

#### EEC

"POLITIQUE ECONOMIQUE ET PROBLEMES DE LA CONCURRENCE DANS LA CEE ET DANS LES PAYS MEMBRES DE LA CEE" (ECONOMIC POLICY AND PROBLEMS OF COMPETITION IN THE EEC AND IN THE EEC MEMBER COUNTRIES - "Studies on Competition", No. 2, Brussels, 1966 - Publishing Services of the European Communities 8176/1/IV/66. On sale. Published in four languages. By Professor J. Zijstra, former Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs, former Minister of Finance, together with B. Goudzwaard, attached to the "Dr. A. Kuyper" Foundation, The Hague.

Following the finalization of the European Economic Community policy on competition, the Commission found it necessary to have a detailed study carried out concerning the principles of competition as laid down in the economic policies of EEC Member States and the function of policy on competition within the framework of economic policy generally. Accordingly, M. Duquesne de la Vinelle (Belgium-Luxembourg), Professor Moeller (Germany) and Professor Houssiaux (France), Councillors of the Commission, and Professor Hartog (Netherlands) and Professor Bernini (Italy) were asked to carry out the relevant studies for their own countries.

Following this, Professor Zijstra, former Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs and former Minister of Finance, was asked to draw up a synthesis of the studies on individual countries and to give his opinion concerning the desirability of developing competition policy as an overall policy and concerning the relation between competition policy and economic policy within the framework of the Community.

This study consists of three parts:

- Part I: the present views held in political circles concerning competition and economic policy in EEC Member States;
- Part II: the influence of the continuing development of the EEC on economic policy in the Member States;
- Part III: economic policy and policy on competition within the EEC from the point of view of the desired form of economic organization.

An annex outlines certain aspects of regional policy.

SUPPLEMENT AU BULLETIN NO. 8/1966 DE LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE (SUPPLEMENT TO BULLETIN NO. 8/1966 OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY) Executive Secretariat of the Commission, Publishing Services of the European Communities 4001/1/1966. On sale. Published in four languages.

This document gives further details listing work carried out with regard to harmonization of legislation from 1 January 1958 to 31 March 1966, as indicated in Table 7 in the 8th General Report on Activities of the Community as well as the amendment bringing this up to date set out in Table 8 in the 9th General Report.

The present detailed table cancels the table published in 1965 in the Supplement No. 8 to the Bulletin of the European Economic Community. Accordingly, it is only necessary to read this single document to have a complete overall view of the work carried out since the foundation of the Community in harmonizing the different national legislations and to assess the situation as it was on 31 March 1965.

ECSC

"PHRASEOLOGISCHES GLOSSAR	STAHLKONGRESS
"GLOSSAIRE PHRASEOLOGIQUE	CONGRES ACIER
"GLOSSARIO FRASEOLOGICO	CONGRESSO ACCIAIO 1966
"FRASEOLOGISCH GLOSSARIUM	STAALCONGRES
"PHRASEOLOGICAL GLOSSARY	STEEL CONGRESS

Publishing Services of the European Communities, 12813/6/66.

On the occasion of the Third Steel Congress organized by the High Authority, the Terminology Office prepared a glossary of technical terms used in agriculture, more particularly terms concerning the use of steel in agriculture.

This glossary results from the study of original documents in the five languages, German, English, French, Italian, and Dutch, and from a comparison of terms employed in this specialized literature. Accordingly, all the entries in this glossary are terms verified by common usage in the respective countries. They are not translations of terms used in one or other of the languages in question.

"DIX ANS DE RECHERCHE TECHNIQUE CHARBON-ACIER - BULLETIN DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER - HAUTE AUTORITE - No. 62, LUXEMBOURG, 11ème ANNEE - No. 4 - 1966" (Ten years of technical research - coal-steel - Bulletin of the European Coal and Steel Community - High Authority - No. 62, Luxembourg, 11th Year - No. 4 - 1966) Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 12624/5/66. On sale. Published in four languages.

This report is intended to inform those interested of the High Authority's methods and aims in carrying out its technical research policy for the coal mining, iron mining and iron and steel industries.

The first part deals with the principles and methods of assisting research and describes the various types of aid accorded within the framework of the mission entrusted to the High Authority under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty.

The second part is devoted to an account of research work already completed, being carried out at present or which is at present under examination. In all cases the projects are grouped together with projects of a similar nature.

This report is not directly concerned with specific research programmes on safety of work, industrial hygiene and medicine, since these important spheres are dealt with in a special report.

#### STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

"STATISTIQUES SOCIALES - SERIE SPECIALE No. 4 - BUDGETS FAMILIAUX 1963-1964 - ITALIE" (social statistics - special series No. 4 - Family budgets 1963-1964 - Italy) Two-language versions: French-German; Dutch-Italian.

The present volume is one of the series of studies presenting the results of a large-scale survey carried out in 1963-1964 on family budgets within the six countries of the European Community.

Following the three volumes which have already appeared dealing, respectively, with Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands, the present publication contains all the results relating to Italy.

Two further numbers will be concerned with Federal Germany and France; finally, this series of studies on consumers will be completed by a synthesis covering the whole Community and an econometric analysis.

"MEMENTO STATISTIQUE SUR LES ASSOCIES D'OUTRE-MER"  
(Statistical Aide-Memoire on Overseas Associates)

The Statistical Office of the European Communities has just published a statistical aide-memoire devoted to the overseas states and territories associated with the Europe of the Six.

There are five chapters:

- 1) Population
- 2) Agriculture
- 3) Mines, industries, transport
- 4) Public finance
- 5) Foreign trade

In the preface, M. Rochereau, member of the EEC Commission, writes that the aim of the aide-memoire is to clear the way for initial research and to suggest overall interpretation. "It is", he writes, "the aide-memoire of the businessman, the economist and the traveller".

The manner of presentation enables simultaneous reading of 60 tables in five languages (French, Dutch, Italian, German and English).

PRESS AND INFORMATION SERVICES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The Press and Information Service of the European Communities (Common Market, ECSC, Euratom) publishes a series of documentation dossiers in five languages dealing with the most topical problems of European integration. Among dossiers recently published are:

"ISPRA" (an illustrated brochure introducing the most important of the four establishments run by the Euratom Common Research Centre. Published in five languages: German, French, Italian, Dutch and English).

BIBLIOGRAPHIE HELLENIQUE SUR LES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES ET SUR L'ASSOCIATION DE LA GRECE A LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE (A GREEK BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES AND OF THE ASSOCIATION OF GREECE WITH THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY) (Greek-French two-language version).



In French:

"L'économie française dans le Marché Commun" (The French Economy in the Common Market) Documents No. 36: bringing up to date Document No. 33 published in June 1965).

"Le Traité de Rome" (The Treaty of Rome) (Document No. 37; text of the Treaty)

"Comment fonctionnent les institutions du Marché Commun" (How the Common Market Institutions Work) (Documents No. 38)

"Memento du Marché commun agricole" (An Aide-Memoire on the Common Agricultural Market) (Brief Notes No. 17)

In Dutch:

"De Nederlandse economie en de EEG" (The Dutch Economy and the EEG)

All these publications may be obtained by writing to the Press and Information Service of the European Communities at Brussels (244, rue de la Loi), Luxembourg (18, rue Aldringer), or at the offices in Bonn, Paris, The Hague, Rome, London, Geneva, New York or Washington.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

"LA PARTICIPATION DES TRAVAILLEURS A LA VIE DE L'ENTREPRISE ET DE L'INDUSTRIE" (Workers' participation within the firm and in industry.) An account of the proceedings of a seminar organized by the Belgian FGTB and CSC Metal Workers' Unions on 23 and 24 March 1966 at Charleroi) Mimeographed edition.

These reports on the proceedings include:

- (i) a résumé of the speech made by M. Savouillan, Director of the General Direction, Labour Problems, of the ECSC on "Workers' Representation within the firm as under the law of Member Countries of the ECSC";
- (ii) a résumé of the speech made by M. Popauschka, (IG Bergbau und Energie) on "Experience of co-determination in Germany";
- (iii) a résumé of the speech made by M. Lagandre, President of the CFDT Federation of Managerial and Salaried Staff on "Experience of nationalization in France";
- (iv) a résumé of the paper read by M. Celen, Assistant General Secretary of the Supervisory Committee of Electricity and Gas, on "The experience of the Supervisory Committee on Electricity and Gas in Belgium".

These resumé's are, in each case, followed by answers to questions put by participants.

"DU STATUT DE LA RUHR AU PLAN SCHUMAN-VOM RUHRSTATUT ZUM SCHUMAN-PLAN "From the Ruhr Charter to the Schuman Plan" Two language version: French-German - Published by Imprimerie cooperative Luxembourgeoise, Esch-sur-Alzette.

This document gives a chronological account of the statements and resolutions adopted following detailed consideration by ICFTU trade union bodies set up for this purpose during the period extending from the Ruhr Authority up to the Schuman Plan.

"ANIMATION DE GROUPE'S" ("Group Work"), by Ch. Maccio - in the Review, "Chronique sociale de France - Collection "L'essential".

This book, which is the product of a self-educated trade unionist's own discoveries and of a critical reflection on specialized works as well as the fruit of a wide experience within many organizations, will be of assistance to all those who are concerned with organizing group activities.

Each page can be torn out and placed in a folder.

"L'OBJECTIF - CAHIERS DU TRAVAIL No. 2" ("The Objectives- Work Note Book No. 2") September/October 1966. Published by INDIT (National Institute of Labour Documentation and Information - Institut National de Documentation et d'Information du Travail), Paris.

Of particular interest in the contents of this second number are:

- (i) documents on June 1936: the Matignon agreements - industrial structures: trading agreements - mergers - industrial concentrations Renault-Peugeot-Ugine-Kuhlmann;
- (ii) lecture notes on working class awareness, the function of women in industry;
- (iii) a bibliography with analytical index of books and periodicals
- (iv) an investigation into the British seamen's strike;
- (v) Italian documents, "The just cause", and in Great Britain, Frank Cousins' letter of resignation.

TO OUR READERS

THIS PUBLICATION IS INTENDED TO KEEP THE TRADE UNION LEADERS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY INFORMED REGARDING THE VIEWS OF DIFFERENT TRADE-UNION ORGANIZATIONS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE. THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED ARE ENTIRELY THOSE OF THE AUTHORS, AND MUST NOT BE TAKEN AS COINCIDING WITH THOSE OF THE COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Editor's note

PUBLICATIONS SERVICES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

4003/5/1966/5